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...Lv P M Portland A M
...Ar A M Albany P M
...Lv A M Albany P M
...Ar P M Portland A M
WEST SIDE.
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The Daily Oregonian

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, 1884.

MAINE'S ELECTION.

While the result in Maine by no means settles the presidential election, the size of the majority makes it something of a pointer that way. All candid persons must admit that there is some significance in the largest majority by which has been gained in the state since 1872. It renders it highly probable at least that all the states east of the Alleghany mountains will cast their votes for Blaine and Logan, since all those states will be moved by the same considerations that have had so much force in Maine. Mr. Blaine himself attributes the unusually great majority in Maine to the fact that this protective tariff was made the leading issue. He is probably right. In all the manufacturing states there is a settled purpose to uphold protection of which we who live in the non-manufacturing states have little conception. Appeals to this purpose will carry Ohio and Indiana as surely as Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and New York. The distraction of politics and division of the vote produced by the liquor question in the west do not for the time change the result. And it may be set down that the republican managers, realizing the advantage it gives them, will work protection for all it is worth, and a good deal more.

Though the result in Maine has not settled the presidential election, it has settled one thing, namely, that the warfare of unexampled bitterness and malignity that has been made on Mr. Blaine has not shaken him in the esteem of those who know him best. While he says, modestly, that this great majority is due to advocacy of protection by the republican party, others may fairly say that there is in it a vindication of Mr. Blaine by his own people from the measureless aspersions to which he has been subjected. Evidently the people of Maine, who are equals in honesty and morality of those of any other part of the country, do not believe that Mr. Blaine is a corrupt, unsafe and dishonest man. It will now be said, of course, that his own state was expected to sustain him by a very large majority. But why should it be expected to do so if he were bad a man as opponents have represented him? His own people are the very ones who would know this best if it were true; and if they are the very ones, therefore, who, were it true, would vote most decisively against him.

It is beyond doubt that the republicans threw a great deal of energy into their campaign in Maine. This is just the sort of thing that republicans are capable of doing on important occasions; and now they are going to make an effort in Ohio incomparably greater than any ever put forth by the party in any state. This effort will be made because the strength of the whisky alliance with the democratic party in that state is fully realized, as well as the importance of the October result in Ohio on the final contest of November. Ohio will vote on the 14th of October. The republicans are going to give the state such a shake as it never had before; and when it is said that they are going to make one of their intense and supreme efforts, the statement means a good deal. Never yet has the republican party been fairly beaten in a great northern state when it put forth an effort of this kind. It has always hitherto been found that there is in the party a reserve of strength which has astonished its adversaries and borne down the most vigorous and strenuous efforts they have been able to make.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

It is seldom one picks up a democratic paper of the meaner and more irresponsible sort that does not contain in some form the assertion that John A. Logan at the outbreak of the war enlisted men in southern Illinois for the Confederate army, offered his own services to the rebel government, and only resolved to fight for the Union in consequence of a pique against Jeff. Davis, because the latter would not give him a commission. The story is usually supplemented with a lot of smirk and cant, intended to be very impressive about the fraternity manliness of one who would induce young men of his acquaintance to espouse the rebel cause and then desert them to take up arms on the other side. Though it is a fact that not one even of the smallest standing for character and responsibility has ventured for years to make this charge against General Logan, yet democratic organs which have no character to lose and realize none of the responsibilities of journalism try to keep the thing agoing. The false charge was overwhelmingly refuted by General Logan long ago, and more recently he took notice of it in the senate, when some remarks were made in that body which seemed to contain allusion to it. The official record of the senate contains this last refutation, which is so ample that only professional slanderers have since repeated the charge.

This refutation is published in the *Congressional Record* of April 30, 1881. General Logan shows that in 1860 he was elected to congress as an anti-Lecompton democrat, not a "Bourbon," and that in 1860 he was again elected as a Douglas man, as distinguishable from the "Bourbon" or Breckinridge democracy of that day. At the beginning of the year 1861, when secession became rampant in Washington and in the halls of congress, he promptly took his stand with the Union men of the country, which fact is evinced by his vote on the following resolution on the 7th of January, 1861, introduced by Mr. Adrian of New Jersey:

Resolved, That we fully approve of the bold and patriotic act of Major Anderson in withdrawing from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, and of the determination of the president to maintain that fearless officer in his present position; and that we will support the president in all constitutional measures to enforce the laws and preserve the Union.

The vote on this resolution stood, ayes, 124; nays, 53. Among the latter, besides the southern secessionists, were such representative northern democrats as Pendleton and Vallandigham of Ohio and Niblack of Indiana. Logan, pending the vote, took occasion to say, "As the resolution receives my unqualified approbation, I vote aye." That was nearly two months before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, and before a single gun had been fired to announce the determination of rebellion against the government. Again, as the files of the *Congressional Globe* show, Logan made a speech in the house on the 5th day of February, 1861, in which he said:

> Sir, I have always denied and do yet deny the right of secession. It is wrong, it is unconstitutional, and should be called by its right name—revolution. I would to-day, if I had the power, sink my own party and every other with all their platforms into the vortex of ruin, without heeding a sigh or shedding a tear, to save the union, or even to stop the revolution where it is.

General Logan also produced letters from Senators Lamar and Pugh, democrats, with whom he was on the most friendly terms prior to the rebellion, but who took part in it, showing that they, as fellow representatives with General Logan before the beginning of the war in 1861, knew that his was vehement in his opposition to secession and declared the contemplated movement in as strong terms as they had heard from any republican. He produced also a letter signed by many democrats of Williamson county, Illinois, where he then resided, bearing testimony that he did not go rebel, as charged, in a certain meeting held in that county in April, 1861, which passed resolutions in favor of secession; that he was not in the country at the time; and moved to the same effect. So intensely democratic were the people who held that meeting that a majority of them resolved to join the secession movement, and a small company was raised by a Mexican leader named Thorndike Brooks, then living in Williamson county, which went south and entered the confederate service. The testimony of a number of the men of that company, who came back after the war, was produced by General Logan, showing that he took no part in the movement and was not even aware of it, not being in the county at the time. This testimony was supported at all points by a letter from Thorndike Brooks himself, who served in the southern army throughout the war, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Much other evidence as to his political status at that time was presented by General Logan, all from democratic sources, and since then no question has been raised in any respectable quarter about it.

It is well enough known that before the war General Logan was an ardent democrat. He shared in the full the prejudice of the democratic party against the negro; insisted on the enforcement of the fugitive slave law; wanted to keep free negroes out of Illinois, and aided in passing through the legislature the legislation "black laws" of that state. But all this was part of a partisan doctrine, and to reproach him for it is to reproach his party. It is, however, to be said in his favor that he was not a secessionist like Hendricks, Vallandigham and Pendleton; that instead of sympathizing with the rebellion as they did and as the democratic party did, he entered the military service of the country when the first advance into southern territory was made, and remained with the army to the last. Though a member of congress when the war broke out, he took a musket and went to the front so as to be present at the battle of Bull Run, where he fought as a private soldier, and immediately after that disaster resigned his seat in congress, went home and raised a regiment, and was present in as many battles as any man during the war. He commanded first a regiment, then a brigade, then a division, then a corps, and finally Grant's old army of the Tennessee, which he mustered out at Louisville in 1865. He then resigned his commission, preferring not to receive pay from the government when there was no duty to perform. Had he remained a democrat, as Hendricks did, opposed the war as Hendricks did, become a copperhead as Hendricks did, striven to protect and perpetuate slavery as Hendricks did, sorrowed at national victories as Hendricks did, pronounced the war a failure as Hendricks did, fought the constitutional amendments as Hendricks did, declared them revolutionary and void as Hendricks did, and joined in the effort to repudiate the national debt as Hendricks did, he would undoubtedly have continued in high favor with the old party of which he was a member, and very probably would now have the place on the national ticket that Hendricks holds.

A WISE GOVERNOR.

Governor Hoadly of Ohio has been criticised in some newspapers for the moderation he displayed in dealing with the striking miners of the Hocking Valley, and has been accused of lacking personal and political courage. But in his moderation he exhibited the truest courage, that which arises from self possession and self-restraint, and a desire to do justice. The owners of the mines have an undoubted right to employ Italian and other laborers, and to introduce machinery to cheapen the cost of production. But they should not have attempted to compass their ends by false pretenses. The complaint of the miners is that the companies, desiring to appropriate to themselves all the benefits of the new machinery, reduced wages from 70 to 60 cents per ton; not because the wages were too high, but in order to get rid of the union and to fill the mines with laborers who would work on a different basis. The prudent and honorable way to bring about such a change would have been to tell the miners at the outset what was intended, and let them go or stay. When Governor Hoadly was called upon for troops he visited the scene of disturbance personally, and made speeches to the miners instead of ordering the troops to fire upon them. He pursued the true republican method, such as the governor of Vermont adopted when called upon to suppress a riot at the Ely copper mines last year. Instead of dispatching troops to be employed by the owners of the mines, he told them that they must first do justice to their employees, and thus he compelled them to make provision for the payment of the arrears of the workmen's wages. This exigency can seldom arise in a country where the laws are in reality democratic and the people have practical control over it its own affairs, which would justify the use of the military in behalf of the rich and powerful corporations which make such demands sometimes on very slight provocations. The authorities have been too apt to assume that the laboring men are the only offenders, when, as a matter of fact, they are as often stunned against as sinning. Rioting, of course, must not be permitted, but the attempt to defraud the laborer of his just rights and to enforce the demand by the strong arm of the state is of the essence of anarchy. Governor Hoadly's example is one which should be emulated as well as commended.

BOSS RULE.

All the indications point to the conclusion that the people of Virginia have resolved to crush Mahone in the coming election. His dictatorial methods have not only made it impossible for the readjusters and "anti-rights" republicans to unite, but have produced a revolt in his own organization. The uprising against his oppressive rule embraces such men as Riddleberger, his colleague in the senate of the United states, Governor Cameron and others of almost equal prominence through out the length and breadth of the commonwealth. He has been one of the most offensive of the political "bosses" who have been overthrown by their own arrogance within the past few years. He has never shown any attachment to principle. He used the republican movement only as a means of promoting his own personal power and his professed solicitude for the cause of education and the rights of colored citizens was only intended to bring about the coalition which gave him the control of the state government. His career would never have been possible if he had not had control of the federal patronage, and that he was allowed this control is the least creditable thing in the administration of President Arthur. His downfall will be the occasion of rejoicing for all believers in decency in politics and honesty in government. It will be another illustration of the comfortable truth that the political boss is of necessity short lived. His selfish policy and dictatorial methods sooner or later produces their inevitable results. Other men have ambitions to gratify, and the people will not long submit to the control of an intolerable lot der.

Mr. Blaine talks in a very sensible way about prohibition. It is a matter solely for local action. Nothing whatever can be done for it by trying to make it an issue in national politics. Each state already has all the power over the liquor traffic that could be exerted within its borders by the general government, and more; for the general government cannot deal with this question unless the people are prepared to surrender to it all local authority and all local administration. Moreover, to give the general government any power whatever over the liquor traffic an amendment to the constitution of the United States must first be secured, which no temperance person deems possible. Restriction and regulation of the liquor traffic by state action is possible, and in some states prohibition may be carried; but the general government possesses no power whatever that can be brought to bear on the subject. The question therefore should never be pushed into national politics.

The apparent objective point in the Butler scheme is to prevent an election by the people by causing no electoral vote in some of the states. But what he can expect from such action in the house of representatives is beyond conjecture. Perhaps he is conducting the campaign for the personal enjoyment he gets out of it. Some one said to Charles Lamb, after listening to a very eloquent discourse from Coleridge in behalf of the poor, "Mr. Coleridge seems to take a very profound interest in your people." But Lamb, who had heard the same kind of talk many times before, replied, "Oh, no-no-never mind Coleridge; he's full of fun," Butler is full of fun.

HISTORY ILLUMINATED.

One of the most interesting passages in Mr. Blaine's book, "Twenty Years in Congress," is the review of the concessions which republicans were willing to make in order to save the Union. He shows that S. ward, Sumner, Chase, Charles Francis Adams, Wade, Thad Stevens and other leaders, both within and without congress, took the same ground in 1860, when confronted by the prospect of secession, which they had determined Webster for using ten years before. In the memorable winter of 1860 and 1861 Charles Francis Adams, who had succeeded, in 1858, a nonentity for the vice presidency in the democratic conference which proposed that the constitution of the United states be so amended that no future congress and no future president should have the power to interfere with slavery shall continue what it was at the time of the adoption of the constitution. Mr. Blaine justly says "no southern man during the long agitation of the slavery question, extending from 1820 to 1860, had ever submitted to so extreme a proposition as that of Mr. Adams. The most precious sentiments of personal liberty never had such deep embodiment in the organic law of the republic as Mr. Adams now proposed for the protection of slavery. The well grounded jealousy and fear of the smaller states that originally secured a provision that their right to equal representation in the senate should never be taken from them even by an amendment to the constitution. Mr. Adams now proposed to give an equal safeguard and protection to the institution of slavery."

Mr. Adams was so panic-stricken at this time that he advocated the Crittenden compromise by arguments identical with those which in 1850 he had denounced Webster for using in the 7th of March speech. In the early months of 1861 the anti-slavery leaders in both houses of congress, by the majority two-thirds vote, passed the Corwin amendment, which provided that "no amendment shall be made to the constitution which will authorize or give to congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any state, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said state." The rapid progress of events prevented this amendment's acceptance by the people, but its passage shows what concessions the republican leaders were willing to make in order to save the Union.

By this same compromising congress, with a republican majority in both houses, acts organizing the territories of Colorado, Dakota and Nevada were passed, without containing a word of prohibition on the subject of slavery. Subsequently, observes Mr. Blaine, "if an anti-slavery restriction were needed for Oregon, it was needed for Dakota, which lay in the same latitude. Beyond doubt, if the territory of Kansas required a prohibition of slavery, the territory of Colorado and the territory of Nevada, which lay as far south, needed it also."

"It must be admitted," he adds, "that the republican party took in 1861 precisely the same ground which had been held by Mr. Webster in 1850, and acted from precisely the same motives that inspired the 7th of March speech. Mr. Webster substituted for New Mexico only what Mr. Sumner now admitted for Colorado and Nevada. Mr. Webster acted from the same consideration that influenced and controlled the judgment of Mr. Seward. As matter of historic justice, the republicans who waived the anti-slavery restriction should at least have offered and recorded their apology for any mistaken views they had made upon the course of Mr. Webster ten years before. Every prominent republican senator who agreed in 1861 to abandon the principle of the Wilmot proviso in organizing the territories of Colorado and Nevada, had in 1850 heaped reproach upon Mr. Webster for not insisting upon the same principle for the same territory. Between the words of Mr. Seward and Mr. Sumner in the one case and their votes in the other, there is a discrepancy for which it would have been well to leave on record an adequate explanation. The danger to the union, in which they found a good reason for receding from the anti-slavery restriction on the territories, had been equally denied to Mr. Webster as a justifying motive."

Thus Mr. Blaine clearly shows from the record, which the progress of events prevented from making a deep impression on the public mind, that the anti-slavery leaders who scoffed at Webster's solemn prediction of disunion in 1850 were ready to outbid him in offers of compromise when the war actually came.

The London *Economist* publishes tables showing that there has been a progressive decline in the total amount of transaction in real estate in Great Britain from £41,150,724 in 1871 to £5,117,683 in 1883, and that the depression is as great now as it was last year. Not more than one-fifth of the land put up at auction is actually sold. "Agricultural land," says the *Economist*, "is practically unsaleable." Lord Rosebery, in a recent speech, said that not only had land declined in relative value, as compared with other kinds of property in the United Kingdom, but it had declined in absolute value. It was not only worth less, as compared with railway, manufacturing and mining property, but it was worth less in pounds, shillings and pence. This decline in agricultural land has been brought about by cheap transportation, which directly affects the rental value of land. With the modern improvements in the carrying trade, English land has touched the condition of American land all over the eastern states, and from precisely the same cause—the competition of cheaper or more fertile soil. It will never again support the landlord class in comfort and luxury, though the actual farmer and laborer may continue to live well off it. The Economist shrewdly says the modern steamship will probably break up the great estates of England sooner than any legislation which the laboring class demand could produce that result.

One more the published statement of the financial affairs of Multnomah county calls attention to the necessity of devising some proper method of restraining the robberies practiced in and through justices' courts. There is an army of loafers who make it their business to "work" these miserable courts of justice for all that can be made out of them. Cases that ought never to come into court are worked up expressly for fees. Every device taught by experience and proficiency in the game run in these lawless shops of pretended justice is employed to make costs and roll up bills against the county. The record shows that a large proportion of the cases appealed are thrown out of the circuit court. They have served their purpose when they have put fees into the pockets of the precinct magistrates of the several precincts. Will not the members of the legislature for this county devise and get ready some measure for legislation to check these robberies, which so grievously increase the taxes of the people there hard times

A London medical journal says the English women of the upper classes are now champagne and middle life and sometimes before, because of rapid living. We do not suppose the fair ones there care at the price of that much necessary to domestic development, so much of advancing as can be within a certain downward by actual perfection of the champagne as sanitation. But it would be a pity to give up one of those that to get it.

The London *News*, which has examined the recent school census of the city, finds that of the 629,985 Chicagoans of all descriptions, "but 143,000 are returned as Americans, leaving 486,985 classed as foreigners." It also finds that the German is the nationality most largely represented in Chicago, its numbers being 259,631 and its relation to the whole very nearly 1 in 2 of the population, being followed by the Irish with 98,281, and the Poles with 30,000. The Scandinavian contingent is represented by Swedes, Danes and Norwegians, with 7,000 each, and the Bohemians with 12,000. The English number 12,000, and the Welsh 1,128, in all.

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MEETING NOTICES.

First Ward Rifle Club.

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BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS for Sept. at Wood Bros., 208 & 210 Sixth street.

NEW TO-DAY.

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DIVIDEND NO. 108.

PROPOSALS FOR GENERAL OIL.

DANCING

RISH-AMERICAN LEAGUE.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

GRAND PRIZE

Military Shooting

CONCERT.

CITY VIEW PARK,

SUNDAY, SEPT. 14, 1884.

FIFTY-DOLLAR GOLD MEDAL

WANTS.

HELP WANTED.

WANTS—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

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SCALE OF PRICES.

TAYLOR ST. M. E. CHURCH,

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10th.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental,

Readings and Recitations.

Admittance Admits One Children Free.

Proceeds will be donated to the Sellwood Mission Church.

TIVOLI THEATER.

Corner of First and Madison.

LEWIS STANTON ..... Manager.

REOPENING.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1884.

"GROFLE-GROFLA."

Admission ..... 25c and 50c.

PICNICS AND EXCURSIONS.

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THE STEAMER LURLINE

SATURDAY at 8 P. M.

For Astoria, Seaside, Hwaco & Young's River,

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

THE U. S. S. C. S.

STEAMER GEN. MILES.

Wholesale Agents for Port Stevens, Fort Canby and Ilwaco

J. H. D. BEAL, Agent, Astoria.

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PUBLIC SPEAKING.

HON. M. C. GEORGE.

PORTLAND IRON WORKS.

POWER CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES.

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EDWIN RICHARDS,

Pioneer Fish & Game Dealer

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fish, Game, Poultry, and Oysters of Every Kind.

PORTLAND FISH MARKET.

Fish, Game, Poultry, Oysters

Underwriter's Auction Sale

FURNITURE.

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CROCKERY! CROCKERY!

H. DENNISON & CO.,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, SHIP CHANDLERY.

FANCY GROCERIES A SPECIALTY.

TO LET—ROOMS.

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

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Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, Table Cutlery, etc.,

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J. B. MILLER'S, 129 First street.

YOU WANT SOMETHING NEW, DO YOU?

Then Go to 107 First street and Buy

A ROCKFORD R. R. WATCH

The finest watch, the best for time and durability; the best first class watch in the market.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

$10,000 WORTH OF DIAMONDS

Real Gems! Real Price!

Real Low in price. Real as that there is an opportunity never offered to the public before.

Come to See Us and Secure a Bargain!

NEW YORK JEWELRY CO.

107 First street, Between Washington and Stark 10

M. ROSENBLATT,

147 FRONT STREET.

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST with a large and elegant stock of

A FINE STOCK OF

Men's and Boys' Clothing &c.

OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES.

Which for quality and price will defy competition in the trade. Those wishing clothing will find it to their advantage giving him a call.

The Cheapest Clothing House in Oregon.

147 Front street, Opposite the Esmond Hotel.

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MERCHANT TAILORS.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Disease of Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs, 162 First st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

Proposals for Subsistence Supplies.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL be received until 11 o'clock a. m., Pacific time, on the 20th day of September, 1884, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at the following-named points in Portland, Or., or such San Francisco as may be required to be shipped by sailing vessel, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, the following articles of subsistence stores, viz: [list]

Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned at Portland, Or., or to the commanding officer at the post where delivery is to be made.

Blank forms for proposals, and any further information desired, will be furnished on application to the undersigned at Portland, Or., or to the commanding officer at the post where delivery is to be made.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or parts of bids not deemed for the interest of the service.

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The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or parts of bids not deemed for the interest of the service.

Vancouver Barracks, W. T., Aug. 21, 1884.

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Real Estate Agents & Auctioneers,

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Auction Sales of Real Estate and Stock a Specialty.

THE CITY OF GRAYS HARBOR INFANT,

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FOR SALE VALUABLE HOUSES AND LOTS

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fish, Game, Poultry, and Oysters of Every Kind.

PORTLAND FISH MARKET.

We are receiving a large lot of

Salmon and Fresh Fish Daily.

And are prepared to fill all country orders.

JAMES WILLIAMS & CO.,

CENTRAL MARKET.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

SOL'S

HOLTON HOUSE RESTAURANT,

No. 69 Alder street,

FINEST APPOINTED IN THE CITY.

MEALS A LA CARTE.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

The Entire Stock of

CHINESE & JAPANESE FANCY GOODS,

MT. TABOR HOTEL

NOW OPEN.

MERCHANT HOTEL.

NEW BRICK, FIRE-PROOF, 175 ROOMS, FIRST-class, complete suits, hydraulic elevator, baths and all modern improvements.

CHARGES, $1.50 TO $2.50 PER DAY.

Corner of Third and B streets, Portland, Or.

J. B. KELLOGG, } Proprietors.

C. F. SWIFT, }

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"THE GILMAN."

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NEW YORK DIRECT.

WILHOIT SPRINGS

Summer Resort.

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HAT SWEETHEARTS SAY TO THE BEAUX:

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[illegible]

[illegible]

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, 1884.

LIFE IN BRITISH INDIA.

Points from an Address to the Geographical Society by John F. Swift.

SUTTEES AND CREMATIONS.

Calcutta, the City of Palaces—Scenes on the Ganges and Hoogly at Night—The Many Religions Castes of India.

San Francisco Bulletin, Aug 24.

John F. Swift last evening addressed the Geographical Society of the Pacific and invited guests, in Druid's hall, concerning his recent journey through India. Every seat in the hall was occupied. Prof. Davidson presided. After the election of D. H. Talbot to life membership of the society, Mr. Swift began a very pleasant discourse.

Mr. Swift said that since he last had the pleasure of addressing the society he had traveled four months in British India. It might be that he could not tell much that would be new to the audience, for one could not, in four months, see much of which they had not previously heard. Referring to charts which hung in front of the audience, he said that he would take occasion to refresh their knowledge of India. In latitude it extends from about two degrees south of Panama to Santa Barbara, or, to be more exact, to San Luis Obispo. India is very nearly under us, not directly but nearly so. Calcutta is nearly under U tah or Nevada. The population is about 266,000,000. The territory would make about thirty states the size of Ohio or New York, speaking approximately. These figures are not pretended to be exact. They are correct in a general way.

RELIGIONS OF INDIA.

In the religions the Christian religion is little represented in India. The Christians there are numerically insignificant. The Brahmins have been estimated as high as 250,000,000. Estimates have numbered the Mohammedans between 20,000,000 and 40,000,000. Alluding to the numerous followers of Brahma, Vishnu and Siva, Mr. Swift spoke also of the Jains, whose religion is a cross or combination of the Brahministic and Buddhistic faith. He likewise spoke also of the Sikhs, whose religion is a mixture of Hindooism and Islamism. There are next to no Buddhists in India. Some say that there are none. One book evidently wishing to be exact, says that there is one.

"I left here October 1 thon the Coptic," said Mr. Swift, "especially bound for India, and I made as little halt as possible. I went to Calcutta about as quick as a letter would have gone, in about forty days.

THE OPIUM LINE.

"From Hong Kong I took a steamer for Calcutta of the line known as the Opium line. These steamers go once a month to carry opium. I was at once in Injdia when on board ship, so far as my surroundings were concerned. There is hardly any nationality to be named which was not there represented. There were on board Malays, Madrasee, Chinkinese, Sikhs, Egyptians, who had had form the scene of the Egyptian war; people from Constantinople, from Jerusalem, from America—from everywhere and of every conceivable color."

A ROYAL MENAGERIE.

On the opium steamer Mr. Swift met an English gentleman from whom he learned what he could about what was likely to happen to him in India. Passing up the bay of Bengal it appeared that the great rivers Brahmaputra and Ganges are filling up the bay with debris. There were lightships and buoys all around, several miles out. The steamer started up the Hoogly river in the morning. The scenery is singularly oriental. There are palms sugar plantations, native villages, native cultivators, with white cloths around their loins and with black legs and arms glistening. The natives were plowing the land with the aid of sacred bulls. About noon the steamer reached Calcutta. The king of Oude's palace is the most striking object on the right bank of the river. This king was a potentate in 1857, the year of the mutiny. Since 1857 this king has been kept a prisoner in his palace under salary. He amuses himself with a great menagerie which he has collected, embracing lions, tigers and many kinds of snakes. The most remarkable features of the collection are boa constrictors. They fly in clouds of 10,000 and more. There must be 50,000 of these birds. They are trained to fly in circles and to perform other evolutions, and men are employed in training them. Coming into the harbor Mr. Swift saw the most perfect display of shipping that had ever met his eyes.

FAMILY PARTY IN SOLOMS.

The Hoogly river is very dangerous on account of its many quicksands. Vessels which have struck these have been known to disappear in a few minutes. Mr. Swift had heard the time placed as low as two minutes in one instance. Once ashore the natives took a "gurny" or native wagon. A native son drove it, the father was on top, the grandfather on the steps and great-grandfather otherwise bestowed about the vehicle. There were also representatives of the descending native line, running down as low as great-grandchildren. With this degree of state the vehicle was started for the Great Eastern hotel. This was on November 26th. At Hong Kong, Mr. Swift had read of the fair which was to occur at Calcutta. He had seen in the Hong Kong newspapers that the prices would be put up at the Great Eastern hotel from six rupees to sixteen rupees per day, but it appeared to be a case of predestination that he should go to that hotel for he did not know where else to go.

WAIS OF KEEPING A HOTEL.

There was a gentlemanly man at the desk in the Great Eastern hotel. Being asked, he said that the price for accommodation in his hotel would be six rupees per day until December 1. After that date named, the price would be sixteen rupees for a room. "But," said the Oriental hotel clerk, "I don't see where the concourse of people is which we expected to attend the fair. The crowd seems rather to fail off than to increase." The perception of this commercial fact led the clerk to say, after a day or two, "as the crowd does not seem to come, you can stay at the same rate you are now paying. But I don't know why people don't come, for we expected hundreds of thousands of people to see the fair."

"We don't do business in your way in America," said Mr. Swift.

"No?" inquired the clerk eagerly. "How do you do it?"

"Well, when there is going to be such an event a committee of citizens is elected, and they prepare to send out word concerning the extra attractions of the place. Then the hotelmen get together and agree not to charge guests more than a certain price per day. Then competition comes in and the price goes down lower and lower, until people think that they are going to stop with us free and that each will have a chromo to send home to the babies."

"Well," asked the clerk, evidently much interested, "what do you do then?"

"When we have once got the people we charge them as nearly $40 per minute as they will stand."

"SOLTING" IN INDIA.

"One day," continued the speaker, "a crowd of men came running toward the hotel and on inquiry I learned that they wanted to be employed as body servants. I had been told that every one was expected to have a body servant. At the same time a friend told me that I must beware or the body servant would bolt with my baggage and that I would not thereafter find either servant or baggage. I looked at all over carefully and picked out one I thought I would have. I had decided on what I would do. I resolved to say that I would make a long stay in Calcutta and that then I would bolt. I told the man that I thought I would stay several years in the country; in fact that I expected to settle there permanently.

Every white man must have a body servant. One stands behind each white man at dinner. They are very silent servants because they are all barefooted.

PALACES IN CALCUTTA.

Calcutta is said to be the city of palaces. The city has a population of 800,000. The palaces have great corridors and spacious roofs, but very few doors, and they appear to be really great stone tents, in which the people encamp. People go into them as a shelter against the heat. Around Fort William, which stands in an open space, preserved as a strategetic point, but also affording a breathing space for the city, the ople gather. From here the resemblance to a ty of palaces afforded by the view is striking. There are not more than 20,000 English in the city, but they occupy more space than the 780,000 other inhabitants. The natives live huddled together in narrow streets. The natives seem nearly related to us. The relationship, barring perhaps color, would be a compliment to us. In grace and bearing the lecturer had seen nothing to compare with the Bengals. A flowing robe adds to their dignity. One could almost imagine that a Marc Antony had stepped out before him on seeing some of the men. The women are small slender and handsome. They are cheaply clad. The dress of a woman of the middle or lower class does not cost over $2, and perhaps not one-fourth of that sum.

A NATIVE HUT.

One day the lecturer and a friend wished to drive out, and sent for a carriage. When the turnout appeared a man sat on the box as driver with no clothes on. At once a servant, Abdullah, was sent out to remonstrate with the driver. Words was returned through Abdullah that the man had no prejudice against clothes if he could get any. He would wear clothes if the gentlemen wished it and would provide the m. Only he could not get any. But neither gentleman wanted to pay for clothing the driver. So the drive was taken without further parley with this driver. Mr. Swift afterward learned, with chagrin, that he could have clad the driver in gorgeously colored garments for twenty-five cents. There are dye shops all along the streets, into which the native can step and have his faded clothing touched up for a few cents. The effect produced by the garments in the streets is that of a brilliant poppy bed.

NATIVES BATHING IN THE HOOGLY.

In the waters of the Hoogly river thousands of natives may be seen bathing at once. There are many things about the homes of the natives that shock the spectator, but the natives are cleanly about their persons. His boy cousins may be seen brushing their teeth half an hour at a time. And of 266,000,000 natives there are hardly one whose teeth are not as perfect as those which any lady may wish to have. All day bathing in the Hoogly goes on. All go in washing together, and all attend to their own affairs. They wash their persons and clothing alike. As they walk up the bank they find a great concourse of barbers and Brahmin priests, the first mentioned class being ready to shave them and the latter to perform religious rites. The priest sits under a canopy, whereunder are also images of native gods, and pieces of sandal wood and other wood. When the Hindoo leaves the priest he has some mark on his face to show that he has attended religion. The never ceasing threng of bathers is one of the most curious sights to be witnessed in an Indian city.

WOMAN'S TOILET.

A native woman's dress consists of the sarpee. This is five yards of cloth wit out a stitch in it. If the woman is married there is a red spot about half an inch wide around the edge of the "secret." The cloth is first wound around the waist and falls to the ankles. Then it is thrown up over the shoulder, and the same garment makes a head-dress. The men are dressed on as simple a plan.

STREET SCENES.

In the streets may be seen fakirs who devote themselves to religion. They take off all their clothes and roll themselves in ashes. Then they move along the streets sedately, asking nothing, but the people give them money. Some stand immovable on a corner, and they will not move a hand to brush off a fly. There are other fakirs who contend to have vowed to massage off with their bodies a thousand or fifteen hundred miles. This work they are accomplishing by lying down and rising to their feet alternately. It is a tedious performance.

The jugglers, of whom so much has been said, are marvelously dexterous. This is because they are of a caste, and the trade descends from father to son. The children begin to practice when very young when their muscles are supple.

Temples are sacred to monkeys, to cows and to certain birds. At one temple the priests, who were not officiating, asked Mr. Swift to come around when they were. Other priests were at this time performing religious rites. It seemed strange to hear these half-dressed Hindoos speaking English like Gladstone.

WITNESSING CREMATION.

A cremation occurred in the presence of the speaker. The fire was about four feet long. On this the body was placed. A Brahmin walked around the pyre chanting. Incense was thrown on the pile, which was also sprinkled with water from the Ganges. The nearest relative applied the torch. The ceremonies after the burning were not seen by the speaker.

Cremations are performed in an inclosure walled off from the street in Calcutta, and shipping is all around. Bodies are placed on huge piles of fuel. Mr. Swift saw at one time three bodies on scaffles, waiting to be burned, and five or six fires were burning about him in different stages of combustion. A mourner appeared to him to be protected from inspection. The legal charge for cremation was $1.35. He had been charged $1 40.

RELIGION, SACRIFICES AND CASTE.

In the families of gods common to the religion of Greeks, Romans and Hindoos, there is a striking resemblance. It appears to be an old belief continued. The sacrifice of goats and buffaloes in India is reminiscent of Rome and Greece. But the place of sacrifice is not a pleasing locality. The Hindoos will eat the flesh of sacrificed goats and buffaloes. The priests sell it. When the demand is more than the supply it is probable that the priests get some one to dollar sacrifices.

Caste prevents the people of India from uniting against the English. They can never march in an army until they can eat from the same dish and sleep under the same tent. That may some time occur, but it will be when it outlives love the English.

Mr. Swift dwelt on the marriage ceremonies of children, saying that girls are married at not over nine years of age and boys at not over eleven or twelve years. A girl may be a widow at eight. She can never marry again. It is doubtful if she in her forlorn state has been benefited much by the abolition of the suttee, although for the abolition the British government is entitled to credit.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Mr. Swift said that it was improbable that tea would ever be raised in El Dorado county in this state or in North Carolina at a profit, until American wages came down to the Indian standard or Indian wages reach ours or the two meet. Cheap labor and the wonderful fertility of the Indian soil apply to the wheat problem. Two crops will grow in a year. Famines occur in such a country only because there is not enough to eat. Opium is now raised in India under the command of the British government. If the government should issue the command to raise wheat, England is at once independent of the American crop. The thing is done, Mr. Swift thought; that is a few years England's wheat supply might all come from India.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Answers Numerous Correspondents.

CONFEDERIT X ROADS, (Which is in the State uv Kentucky.) August 21, 1884.

I hev reserved sum thousands uv letters from my Dimocratic friends, from all parts uv the kentry, wich, ez I cannot find time, or postage stamps, to answer perandly, I do thro the medjum uv the publik press.

I wood sejest that Dimocrats wich git ther friends to write me queries in politikle matters, shood enclose a stamp or two to enshure an early reply. Bascom don't use stamps, but he kin sell sum to Pollock and Figler, and use the proseeds for sum on the Run, and he sez he will take enny no. uv drinks, for to go to the trubble uv explain uv em into money is better than to charge up wat I consoom. Hereafter no letter will be answered wich does not contane at least on a five cent stamp. I kin yoonize on, ez Bascom hez agreed to make one five cent stamp serv our one sustainer, I lavin down the stamp jist afore he sets out the bottle, to prevent mistakes. Mr. Bascom hez a strong desire to sell his liker but he lacks faith in human nacher. He wants cash before he sets the bottle out, wich is reasonally inconvenient, ez the man wich hez the liveliest thirst is the identikle feller wat never hez the cash. Thirst and cash seldom goes together. Thirst is no respecter uv persons. It comes alike to him that kin pay for sasparagers and him with cannert. Credit is the main stay uv individjiles ez well ez uv states. But Bascom is not a politikle economist and don't understand the principle uv things.

But to my answers:

Young Dimocrat, Poseyville, Injeany.—Pur Jim Blaine to hev his son go about visitin boards of trade, and sich, an gettin his name into the noosepapers, is talkin a nufair advantage uv our noble standard barer, ex-Sheriff Cleveland. It is not shivelrous. Grover Cleve and hez a son, it is true, that is, he is presoomed to hev sum, though he sez it isn't certain, pecooliarly ez the boy is the spit an image uv his father. Purely sooz. Anyhow, Sheriff Cleveland's son isn't of that pertikeler kind the father uv which wood like to hev goin about the kentry claimin to be his son, owin to the unfortchnit circumstance that he was born when ex-Sheriff Cleveland wuz a gidee, an all youthful uv only forty-two summers and about the same number uv very tuff winters, and he wozn't precisely ez handsum ez his son's mother. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher doesn't mind a little thing like that, and, in the interest uv purity, ignores it, but he isn't exgessly qualifide authority on sich delikit matters. He knows how it is himself, and his word don't count. While ex-Sheriff Cleveland is not doubtedly innocent in this matter, Marier Halpin is undoubtedly guilty. Apply to this case the samp rool that Plymouth church did to Mr. Beecher.

Strum-spreder, Smithville, Injeany.—From wat I know uv the kentry you live in, I should advocate tariff reform, with a decided leenin to portekeelism. I think you hev coal in your vicinity, and that your voters are largely interested in manufacturin. If I am korrect that is wat you want to do. If, on the other hand, I am not korrect, and you are purely agricultural, and your people are not particularly intelligent, insist that dimocrisy means tariff reform with a shrooded leenin now, ez free trade. You know wat your people want. Construe the platform accordin. The platform was made to be construed; construkted, in fact, so that Henry Watterson and Sam Randall kin both stand on it.

J. J.—Nonsoore. Wut part uv Missoury are you in? Ef you are in a seceshun nabberhood insist that Hendrix wuz a nut and out seceshnist, and read his speeches curtin that wuz to your assjuress. Ef you are in a Yankee nabberhood insist that he wuz merely an upholder uv the constytootional rites uv the south, but wuz ez loyal ez anybody, only differin with the beest Linkin ez to meedjuds. Whe her you reed his speeches doorin the war to your assjuress or not depends entirely on the kind uv people you are talkin to. However, insist upon reform strenuously.

STRIKE PENDY, Kokomo, Injeany.—Ex-Sheriff Cleveland hez no past, pardner. Mariar Halpin. His record is a boy's book about eleven years ago, with his name in it as Oscar Folsom Cleveland. Ex Sheriff Cleveland wuz a studis youth uv forty-two years ago when this happened, it being one uv the pardonable excesses uv a merry boy among his wild mates. Say no attempt to hide the ex-Sheriff's past. In fact, I shood but wat it wood be well to assert that he never wuz a dimocrat. In most seekshuns uv the kentry that wood be to his credit, and wood go a grate way toward inspirin confidence in him. I whist knowd a man wich hed no moonsh respect for his wife to buy, sell or lend. Let me be exakly misapprehended by ex-Sheriff Cleveland. He is comparatively non, and dies not need to saddlin our enemys on him.

FRANKLIN LIBERTY.—Read ex-Sheriff Cleveland's letter in acceptance, and you will be satisfied. The question of his being a dimocrat is not before this campane, but the ex-sheriff has put himself on record ez infinitely in favor uv everything in the way uv free whisky every where. Urge this in the whisky shops and over shoons, but say nothin about it anywhere else.

HAMMONTON, Cass Co., Pa.—The decleine to discuss on the money question is the same ez on the tariff. If you will tell me wat your voters want I will answer definitely. I should judge from your letter that you shood in the money. If I am right then I hev to say that the dimocrats in India first dollar in anything you choose to call a dollar. Paper money perhaps the best dollare. Basey printing is now very cheap, and paper still cheener. Paper, I sootable for money, kin now be had for about 16 cents a pound. All we want is for the government to print the paper and put on it "this is a dollar" with the cut uv a dog watchin a safe to inspire confidence, and then pass a law compellin people to take it for a dollar, and they will take.

MARY ANN, Westerly, R. I.—The dimocracy hez never declined but one office—money. Money means what the world recognizes ez money, gold and silver. To print "this is a dollar" onto a piece uv paper don't make it a dollar, even though you put onto it a cut uv a dog watchin a safe. The printed dog and safe aint enny more uv a dog and safe than the paper dollar is a real dollar. The dimocracy is for honest money.

"HONEST COUPON," Ashtabula, Ohio.—The dimocracy will insist that the colored voter in Mississippy and hev the same rites at the polls that the white man hez. Dimocracy don't permit the rites uv all, under the constooshon, without regard to race, color or previous condishun uv servitood. That's wat dimocrisy will do. The safety uv the colored man depends onto the chickshun uv Cleveland.

BOOKKEEPER, Danville, Virginy.—Ye coarse an inferior race should not be permitted to exercise the rites uv freemen. That belongs to the proud Cewcashun. However, while your poorer uv hillin niggers to pervent their takin charge uv you is korect, it would perhaps be policy to restrane yoorselves till the morning uv the elecshun, so that the report uv your shotguns should not be heerd north afore the poles wuz closed and the postoffices be schoosed. Do ye ez wise ez serpents, ef ye don't fist take to the dove nacher.

INDIGNANT INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN, Eastville, Mass.—The president hez the appintin uv postmasters, and the refoosle uv the republican party to give you the offis in your village wuz, I make no doubt, an outrage. After Cleveland is elected I will remember your name and address. Ye course you can't support an independent for president. Put in your best lick for Cleveland.

* * * * * * *

I hev many more to answer, but will reserve them for footure occasions. My correspondents will not forget in endless vamps. Silver kin go by mail, but stamps will upset. Bascom, ez I feel, hez in agreed to take on my no across his bar.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Inspiration.

A PRIMA DONNA FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Last Tuesday Mlle Pauline Brodelli sang with Gilmore at Manhattan Beach, and the celebrated bandmaster said to her the next day, "permit me to congratulate you on your triumph." Mlle. Brodelli, who has recently returned to the United States and is now open for engagements, was born in South Africa of German and English parents. She studied under Professor Theo. Kullak and Gustave Engel in the Meisen Academie der Tonkunst, at Berlin, Germany, and has sung in Berlin, Dresden, Leipzig, Pantzig, and throughout South Africa with great success.

All persons afflicted with dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Colic and all kindred complaints will find immediate relief and speedy cure by using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the only genuine is manufactured by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE HOTELS.

BOSTON HOUSE.

J M Nolan, Corvallis
M H Davis, San Francisco
E Niles, do
E S Holm, do
M Barnett, do
G W Perkins, do
B Brown, Seattle
D B Percival, Quincy
J S Lockhart, do
F Ferguson, New York
W Drussel, Peeks
A J Jones, St Paul
W H Marshall, Marshall
Sig Sexton, Goldendale
H H Horsey, Ottawa, Ont
W B Brackett, S Francisco
Nate Saget, do
H B Shutz, do
E G Rogers, do
S J Levy, do
F M Waite, Seattle
J Campbell, do
W Trumbaw, Dalles
W S Slatte, Lakeside

C T Harris, Tacoma
C H Burnham, Oakland
E Blackburn, Heppner
Mrs W S Laymeyer, Chicago
C Heiner, Mrs, Oregon City
A W Pauit, Albany
J Eames, do
C H Gray, Philadelphia
H W Hansen, do
D Cohen, Brooklyn, N Y
D S Hadsle, Indiana
J Anderson, Sawyer's Ld
N Anderson, do
A A Smith, Chehalis
H Hussey, Seattle
H Brackett, Chicago
H L Bridport, Chicago
W Wheeler, Rawhurg
J C Wiegard, Walla Walla
Mrs A R Wills, Coeur d'Alene
Wm Thompson, Tacoma
J Jordan, Jacksonville
M B Applegate, Salem
M Rutenbeck, Gervais

ESMOND.

John Barnes, New York
Sidney Starbuck, do
F F Jones, St Paul
W B Cunningham, Heppner
Fred Lounais, St Paul
John Gunson, S F
C H Peabody, N Y
J R Westley & wf, Ohio
J Harris, Cleveland
J H Sheldon & wf, Mich

J W Jones, Ottawa
C Baltis & wf, Des Moines
H W Fallsworthe, Syracuse
M Duquesnay, S F
F Hanson, Victoria
E Newman, S F
W C Greenway, Mexico
A K Frank, do
W A Smith, do

QUINCY HOUSE.

Mrs S P Crosby, Alvali
Mrs H E Hoyt, do
H S Braylord, Helena
H B Evans, O & C R R
F M Merrill, do
A F Hubber, Turners
J Ball, Dakota
S E Crockett & wf, Hood R
E F Brickell, Cal
J W Baugh, Oregon
W A Church, do
L L Heriz, do
G S Prewett & wf, Or
C S Chandler, Chicago
J F Burk, San Francisco
Miss C Ball, do
Mrs C Becker, do
G F Becker, do
H Barkley, Alvali

J D Patterson, St Paul
Mrs Will C King, Oregon
D Wilson, do
H Boggs, Harrisburg
C W Cline, Corvallis
G W Fargrell, do
Thos Indley, Oregon
W F Fletcher & wf, Dalton
J Hoffman, Canada
H H Hall, Maryland
C F Glenn, do
C Hendrix, do
C S Smith, Corvallis
C H Carter, do
W Hughes & wf, Pasad
Miss Ogilvy, do
H S Cooper, Oregon
T C Martindale, do
Miss S M Gorrell, Corvallis

OCCIDENTAL.

F Oppenheimer, Maine
J Hargis, do
J Gilliam Montesano
F A Bailey, Hillsboro
Mrs Fallis, Lewis Co, Wash
C Sweetman, Vancouver
C Sweetman, do
H B Wheaton, do
A Moore, do
A Whittle, do
S H Cook, do
J Shelton, do
L W Evans, do
J B Wampole, do
Miss A Hyde, do
A P Pourmeier, do
H Wallace, New York
J Benner, Oregon City

F Gorman, Independence
J P Wachter, Jacksonville
S Simpson, Stephenson
T Shar, N Y
E F Hodge, Seattle
C P Boyle, do

THE COLMAN.

J W Groscup, Vancouver
R Pierce, do
G Bonner, Chicago
J H Warner, White Salmon
H Wilson, Portland
J M Cochran, Chicago
E M Lucas, do
W H Selby, Roseburg
J Morton, do
F Burrows, Salem
J Robb, do
F M Pratt, Albany
Jas Dale, Prineville
J M Brittan, Chicago

P F Hallahan, S F
Mr Hallahan, do
C W Smith, N Y
H Wagner, Hillsboro
H G Miles, do
J W Snyder, do
M H Worthington, N Y
D M Wiley, Cowlitz and Clark
W Hughes, do
W M Ward, do
H Smith, Carroll, Ia
N Anderson, do
A A Smith, Chehalis
J C Wiegard, Seattle
H L Bridport, Chicago
W Wheeler, Rawhurg
J C Wiegard, Walla Walla
Mrs A R Wills, Coeur d'Alene
Wm Thompson, Tacoma
J Jordan, Jacksonville
M B Applegate, Salem
M Rutenbeck, Gervais

ST. CHARLES.

W Sumbar, Scottsburg
Wm Brown, Dallas
C G Lemon, do
W S Wade, Oakland
H H Rouse, S Beach
Miss Perry, Hebelsburg
H Brockman, Oak Point
S H Lewis, Dayville
J Hallsberg, do
C Mathews, McMinnville
C C Gilbert, Independence
J Armstrong, Scottsburg
W B Burgess, Monmouth
H Mathews, Corvallis
Chas Cox, do
J A Jones, do
H Hansen, do
H McMasse, do
F H Redmond, Vancouver
F Dewitt, Scottsburg
Miss A D Sims, do
Miss Cooper, Eugene
Mrs Cooper, do
W F Hutchinson, Salem

W H Byers, Salem
S A Clarke, do
J Woodward, Dallas
E J Taylor, Taylor's Landing
Fred Lilly, Victoria
W F Tolmie, do
S F Tolmie, do
A Dyson, Chicago
Miss C B Dudson, Corvallis
A J Sawtelle, Molalla
H H Ashley, Rock Hill
J W Smith, Scottsburg
Mrs A Atkinson, do
A J Quigley, Union Hotel
Mrs Quigley, do

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.

Western Union..... 66½ Oregon & Trans..... 15%
D. R. & N..... 77¾, 79½

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

TUESDAY, Sept 9.

A considerable fall of cool showers in hail. There is found this length of the valley, amounting from to gentle yet earnest or to the shock and doubtless unanimously adverting the high yards. Dayton is the only point in the eastern section reporting rain this morning.

A deal was made under the E. & N. stock to-day in Wall street, price of clothing supply at the coming on business. The several days a meeting was done in the city, in opposition to the court.

On change, receipts for the past 24 hours of cereals were, 105 cases tobacco, 100 box apples, 500 cs coal, 20 cases cheese, 100 box butter.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS. Flour 25 brands, 25 cts per bbl; graham, 25 cts per bbl; oatmeal, 25 cts per bbl; cracked wheat, 25 cts per bbl; rye flour, 25 cts per bbl; buckwheat flour, 25 cts per bbl; cornmeal, 25 cts per bbl; cracked corn, 25 cts per bbl; feed wheat, 25 cts per bbl; middlings, 25 cts per bbl; bran, 25 cts per bbl; shorts, 25 cts per bbl; chop feed, 25 cts per bbl; barley, 25 cts per bbl; oats, 25 cts per bbl; potatoes, 25 cts per bbl; onions, 25 cts per bbl; cabbage, 25 cts per bbl; turnips, 25 cts per bbl; carrots, 25 cts per bbl; beets, 25 cts per bbl; parsnips, 25 cts per bbl; squash, 25 cts per bbl; pumpkins, 25 cts per bbl; tomatoes, 25 cts per bbl; corn, 25 cts per bbl; peas, 25 cts per bbl; beans, 25 cts per bbl; lima beans, 25 cts per bbl; string beans, 25 cts per bbl; cucumbers, 25 cts per bbl; peppers, 25 cts per bbl; eggplant, 25 cts per bbl; okra, 25 cts per bbl; sweet potatoes, 25 cts per bbl; yams, 25 cts per bbl; artichokes, 25 cts per bbl; asparagus, 25 cts per bbl; celery, 25 cts per bbl; lettuce, 25 cts per bbl; radishes, 25 cts per bbl; spinach, 25 cts per bbl; watercress, 25 cts per bbl; parsley, 25 cts per bbl; sage, 25 cts per bbl; thyme, 25 cts per bbl; basil, 25 cts per bbl; mint, 25 cts per bbl; marjoram, 25 cts per bbl; rosemary, 25 cts per bbl; tarragon, 25 cts per bbl; chervil, 25 cts per bbl; dill, 25 cts per bbl; fennel, 25 cts per bbl; garlic, 25 cts per bbl; horseradish, 25 cts per bbl; leeks, 25 cts per bbl; shallots, 25 cts per bbl; sorrel, 25 cts per bbl; summer savory, 25 cts per bbl; winter savory, 25 cts per bbl; thyme, 25 cts per bbl; basil, 25 cts per bbl; mint, 25 cts per bbl; marjoram, 25 cts per bbl; rosemary, 25 cts per bbl; tarragon, 25 cts per bbl; chervil, 25 cts per bbl; dill, 25 cts per bbl; fennel, 25 cts per bbl; garlic, 25 cts per bbl; horseradish, 25 cts per bbl; leeks, 25 cts per bbl; shallots, 25 cts per bbl; sorrel, 25 cts per bbl; summer savory, 25 cts per bbl; winter savory, 25 cts per bbl.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 9.

Weather clear; 64 to 68.
Receipts—Wheat, 6,000 ctls; barley, 3,000 ctls; flour, 3,000 qr sacks; bran, 600 sks; potatoes, 300 sks; eggs, 1,000 doz.
Wheat—Shipping, $1 37½ @ 1 40; milling, $1 40 @ 1 42½.
Chartered—By ship British Monarch, from Portland, to Liverpool, Barley or Antwerp, 42s 6d; Coal, to Callao, 20s.
Freights—Wheat to Liverpool, by sail, 37s 6d; by steam, 42s 6d.
Legal tender exchange day—Business suspended.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.

October options: Wheat, lower; No 2 spring wheat, 92; No 3 red, 85; No 2 red, 90; corn, lower; No 2, 47½; oats, 29½; pork, lower; lard, lower, $7 10; ribs, lower, $6 05; short clear sides, lower, $6 15.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.

Wheat, unsettled and lower. Corn, quiet and firm. Pork, quiet and firm. Lard, quiet and firm. Whisky, steady at 1 07.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept 9.

Floating cargoes—Fewer buyers and probably easier.
On passage and for shipment—Wheat neglected, corn quiet.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 9.

Spot market dull.
No 1 California, per cental, 9s 11d.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, Sept 9.

Stock market for wheat and flour quiet.

MONEY MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—4:30 P. M.—Silver bullion 104; bar, per ounce, 1 03.
Sterling exchange, prime bankers, long, 4 84½; short, 4 86½.
Government bonds firm; 4 to 4½ lower; coupon 4s, 122½ bid; 4½s, 107½ bid.
U. S. Bonds—6s, 104 bid; 5s, 102½ bid. Closed—6s, 104 bid; 5s, 102½ bid.
Local money, 2 @ 3 per cent.
Call loans, 2 @ 3 per cent.
Prime mercantile paper, 4½ @ 5½.
Silver bullion, 104.
Sterling exchange, steady; 60 days, 4 84½; sight, 4 86½.
Government bonds, steady.
State bonds, quiet.
Railroad bonds, active.

The Wall street financial article says: A. M. was 47; closed 47½.

The Post of McCabe, Fitz Gerald & Co. says: Specie is the first wheat of the season into the British ports figures shipments for Cereal Week 60 per cent heavier than last year at this time the Pacific has sailed with a full cargo, and several vessels were in both the early and later days of the week some in bad repute. The Sutherland was set away the month, and possibly the Lorne Love also. At present there is every indication of a movement to prompt delivery.

The Queen of the Pacific lifted out in round and the salvors get $75,000. Pioneer stock is at a premium in consequence of the award.

The ship Highland Lochl, nence April 20 with 2,000 tons wheat by G. Cesar & Co., has arrived at Antwerp on a passage of 51 days.

The British warship bark Isabella Trask, Lindsay from Port Dallas, entered in to-day. She is under press charter for wheat to Mc Kenzie at Queenstown.

The British iron Scottish Chief is reported at Port Blakely to-day from Dallas. She was previously reported to be on the way to Portland.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—Arrived—Alameda, Honolulu; 4 days; Point Arena, Cal., 1 day; Arcata, Humboldt Bay, 1 day.

Sailed—In ship Benjamin Carter, Liverpool; bark Wm Cliff, Napa, coastwise.

Arrived at Port Gamble, Sept 9, ship Sunrise, Chief, Callao.

Cleared—Bark Sea Bird, Eagle Harbor; ship Thos Pope, Queenstown; bark Ada Iver, Honolulu; schr Mary Ann, Port Gamble.

Arrived at Port Gamble, Sept 9, ship Sunrise, Chief, Callao.

Arrived—Sept 9—Steamer City of Panama, from Panama.

Sailed—Sept 9—Steamer City of Para, for New York.

Arrived, Sept. 9—Sailed—Ship Thos Pope, for Queenstown.

Ships ordered from Spokane Island, Wanted by the People Brewery.
SOZADONT is beautiful fragrance Cannot be surpassed by three Tooth it Whitens, purifies: You will use it if you're wise.

Maryland, My Maryland!

BANKS.

LADD & TILTON, BANKERS.

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.
COLLECTIONS made at all accessible points on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
EXCHANGE on the principal cities in Europe and the United States bought and sold.
TRANSFERS made and CERTIFICATES issued, negotiable in all the principal cities of the world.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Interest allowed on Deposits.

The Portland Savings Bank

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Directors:
J. Wilson, W. S. Ladd,
Frank Ladd, W. M. Stuart,
C. H. Lewis, Wm. Reid,
Caleb Dunbar, Wm. Reed,
Clinton Black, Cashier. Richard and Stark sts.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

PAYS 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON DEPOSITS, payable on demand. Interest will be allowed on deposits of $5 and upwards, and remain uninterrupted for any length of time.

Directors:
J. Failing, W. S. Ladd,
Henry Failing, Jos. Gaston,
W. M. Ladd, Jos. Buchtel.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

OFFICE—Corner First and Stark Sts.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital and Reserve..... $2,000,000

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business, grants Drafts, Discounts and Commercial Credits issued. Deposits received on current account, and interest allowed when agreed upon. FREDK. TOWNSEND, Manager.

JAMES STEEL, President. | W. C. JOHNSON, Cashier. | L. A. MACRUM, Secretary.

WILLAMETTE SAVINGS BANK

OF PORTLAND, OR.

No. 90 Washington Street.

PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS. Rates: Three per cent. per annum on deposits for six months, four per cent. per annum on deposits for nine months, and six per cent. per annum on deposits for twelve months.

DIRECTORS:

J. Loewenberg, Jas. W. Ogle, S. D. Smith,
L. Rosenberg, J. F. Watson, J. K. Gill,
W. Lemmon, Jos. Buchtel, C. E. Hoyt,
L. A. Macrum, John A. Strowbridge.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK

LIMITED

CAPITAL and RESERVE $2,300,000

Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.

This Bank transacts a general Banking and Exchange business, grants drafts, discounts bills and makes telegraphic transfers on all parts of the world.

Portland Branch, 124 First Street.
W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

O. & W. MORTGAGE SAVINGS BANK.

OF OREGON.

51 First street, Portland, Or.

WILLIAM REID, President. | WILLIAM LOWE, Cashier.
ROBERT BELL, Vice President.

INTEREST ALLOWED DEPOSITORS
Four months, 4 per cent.
Six months, 4½ "
Nine months, 5 "
One Year, 6 "

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS since 1874 loaned over Farms and City Properties.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PORTLAND.

President..... JOHN KELLY
Vice President..... R. M. GUERIN
Cashier..... C. H. LEADBETTER

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in Europe and the Eastern States.
DRAFTS EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, San Francisco and Chicago.
COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms in all parts of the country.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED and INTEREST ALLOWED on time deposits.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

A Thorough Purgative

medicine is the first necessity for cure. Then the cathartic effect must be maintained, in a mild degree, just sufficient to prevent a recurrence of costiveness, and at the same time the liver, kidneys and stomach must be stimulated and strengthened.

Ayer's Pills

Accomplish this restorative work better than any other medicine. They are searching and thorough, yet mild, in their purgative action. They do not gripe the patient, and do not induce a costive reaction, as is the effect of other cathartics. Without the aid of these special properties, Cathartic, hepatic and tonic, of the highest medicinal value and

Absolutely Cure

all diseases proceeding from disorder of the digestive and assimilative organs. The prompt use of AYER'S PILLS is to correct the first indications of costiveness, averts the serious illnesses which neglect of that condition would inevitably induce. All functional derangements in the action of the bowels — looseness as well as costiveness — are beneficially controlled by AYER'S PILLS, and for the stimulation of digestive organs weakened by